Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

interesting instance how precious, and therefore new, the product of plough-culture must have been in Palestine when the Mosaic laws were given). We know who, in fact, ate similar offerings, and very probably it was through the priests that the use of milk was established among the people. When it came to choosing a draught animal for the sacred chariot, none could be better suited for the purpose than the ox, already attached to the service, and probably fitted for it by a special consecration, as in other cults. In this way the ox was trained to harness, and the subsequent putting it to the plough was a natural step.

The invention of the latter, too, can be derived from a religious act. The first ploughing was probably a kind of consecration of the soil, a symbolical fertilisation of the field. The loosening of the soil by the sacred animal would naturally bring better results than that done by an ordinary mortal; thus the hoe was attached to the ox, and, changing its vertical position to a horizontal one, the first primitive plough ripped the earth and cut the first furrow. In a hard-baked soil, such as the rich alluvial bottom-lands form in a climate like that of Babylonia, the difference between the vegetation along the lines of loosened soil and that on the hard stripes between will soon show, and thus the Babylonian farmer learned the lesson of planting his seeds in the furrows.

The geographical condition of the land of its origin is responsible also for another characteristic of plough-culture. In a steppe climate, agriculture is possible only through irrigation; and we know what was done in this line in Babylonia. But irrigation requires farming on a large scale—a combination of the individual fields into one large area, over which the water is conducted. Such space was not available in the city; the fields had to be far away from the homes, outside the city walls. There women could not be allowed to work, and thus plough-culture grew up as man's work; while hoe-culture, which could be pursued near the home, was the work of the women. Thus it comes that all over Europe, among the old resident farmer population who preserve the traditions of their fathers, the farmer takes care of, and sells, the products of the fields, while the wife has the care and income of the vegetable and fruit garden, the only part of farming in which hoe-culture has survived to the present.

It has been considered desirable to give the book a more detailed review than is generally accorded to books of its size, because it is not very probable that it will find many readers in this country, on account of the crabbed and difficult German in which it is written. While literary perfection is not the foremost requirement of a scientific book, neglect of clearness has certainly been carried too far in this instance. Not only is the style one of the best illustrations of the ill-famed " Gelehrten-Deutsch," which it requires a special effort even for the native to read, but the presentation of the subject is also interspersed with so many digressions of a personal or political nature that the unity of the plan is entirely destroyed. A revision from these points of view before another edition is made would certainly contribute very effectively to secure for the author a wider recognition of his work. He now complains of the lack of this recognition, which he fully deserves.

M. K. G.

Explorations in Turkestan, with an Account of the Basin of Eastern Persia and Sistan. Published by the Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1905.

This fine volume embodies the results of an expedition in 1903, under the direction of Professor Raphael Pumpelly, who was assisted by Professor W. M. Davis, Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, and Mr. Raphael W. Pumpelly. Of the five papers offered, the first is introductory, by Professor Pumpelly, and bears the title, "Archeological and Physico-Geographical Reconnaissance in Turkestan." The general purpose was to make a preliminary examination of the Trans-Caspian region, preparatory to further study of problems of early human occupation and accompanying physical changes. In both these fields Turkestan is characterized as a virgin territory promising large results to detailed studies, town sites and tumuli are named for definite beginnings, and the important physiographic problems are stated.

The second paper is by Professor Davis, and gives an outline of physiographic observations. Following the order of his itinerary, he describes the Bosporus as a normal river valley, submerged since the advent of man. He also gives evidence suggesting the conclusion that the Caspian and Black Seas may have been confluent before the sinking of the Bosporus region. He studied the Quaternary shore-lines of the Caspian near Baku, where strands occur up to about 600 feet, but not as well worked as those of Bonneville or Iroquois. On the east of the Caspian, at Krasnovodsk, and in the Balkan Mountains, shore-lines at 200 feet or a little higher suggest probable warping, when compared with those at Baku.

There is a discussion of the Aralo-Caspian Basin in the Kara-Kum, of desiccation and the development of the Usboi channel as an old outlet from the Aral to the Caspian waters. Vast aggrading plains lie at the foot of the mountains of Turkestan, and these are believed to be largely fluviatile, in harmony with the later trend of opinions concerning similar deposits on the Great Plains of the United States. There are interesting references to the loess, followed by observations in the Tian Shan Mountains.

Mr. Raphael W. Pumpelly describes physiographic features of the Pamir, and Mr. Huntington presents two extended essays of great interest, one giving a reconnaissance in Central Turkestan, and the other describing the Basin of Eastern Persia and Sistan. All of the observers unite in the conclusion that there are evidences of two, three, and even five epochs of glaciation in certain of the localities, with long interglacial intervals in at least some cases.

Fruitful efforts were made, in the direction of correlating the glacial expansions, both with great block uplifts of strata and with the terraces cut in vast volumes of valley waste, and with the fluctuating levels of the lakes, and it is believed that these physical changes can be placed in their true relations with the human occupations of the region.

Mr. Huntington's explorations in Persia continued his work through the winter of 1903-04, and his report is a paper of profound interest. The basins of Eastern Persia are remote and little known, being a region rimmed about with lofty mountains, and receiving enormous deposits of waste to form its endless plains. Persia is described as a "typical example of an arid country," and we have in Mr. Huntington's paper perhaps the most direct and fruitful attempt yet made to correlate land-forms with climatic conditions.

Both continental position and its basin character contribute to the aridity of Persia. The basins are due to warping, but this is not of a peculiar sort. Basins must also have been formed by the making of the Alps and the Himalayas, but in those well-watered regions streams or lake outlets have effectively cut the rims of the basins and kept a connection with the sea. But in a closed region like Persia there stretch endless fans and floors of the waste which can make no escape to the sea. Lacustrine and river terraces show climatic oscillation which may have continued into the historical period.

The closing pages discuss the relations of climate and history, and show how the data of history, tradition, and physiography tell the same story of modern desiccation of the land. A. P. B.

An Introduction to the Geology of Cape Colony. By A. W, Rogers, Director of the Geological Survey of Cape Colony, 451 pp. With many illustrations and a colored geological map. Longmans, Green, and Co.

The formal survey of the Colony was undertaken in 1896. This volume is designed as a popular manual, by which students and other residents of the Colony may learn the structure of their own land.

The southern margin of the Colony consists chiefly of much-disturbed formations of the Cape Period, the beginning of which is given as early Devonian. Pre-Cape rocks also exist in the south and over large areas along the west coast. The great central basin, however, and the larger part of the Colony, show rocks of the Karroo System, apparently of Permo-Carboniferous and early Mesozoic age. It would be much to the convenience and enlightenment of the average reader if the local names were more clearly correlated with the general nomenclature of geological periods. The fossils of the Karroo rocks are all of land or fresh-water kinds, and the maximum thickness of the beds is not less than 14,000 feet.

Perhaps the most interesting fact in the volume is the evidence for widespread glaciation in the Dwyka, or early Karroo areas. Thus it becomes essentially contemporaneous with the glaciation shown by the Gondwana System of India and the Permo-Carboniferous ice accumulations of Australia. Whatever the cause, it must have been existent over a wide region of the earth's surface, and can hardly have been due in any degree to great altitudes.

The evidence for glaciation is scarcely open to question. Thus large blocks rest in a matrix of sand or mud, and show the agency of icebergs. Conglomerates reposing on a striated floor are interpreted as ground moraine. In some cases *Roches Moutonnées* and "crag-and-tail" structures are found under the conglomerates. A striking view of a glacially-scratched surface is given on page 157. The range of localities in the Colony is also great, giving the general conclusions a high degree of certainty.

Interesting evidence is also given of a former cycle of denudation, resulting in a peneplain leaving remnants, in the southern parts of the Colony now often 1,000 feet or more above the sea. High-level terraces and gravels also appear from 600 to 1,000 feet above the present river beds. Thus the Table Mountain series shows its much-folded masses, with flat tops, and dissected by the rivers, which have been rejuvenated in the uprising of the land, and in the inauguration of a new cycle. As a natural accompaniment of these changes are the "numerous S-curves" mentioned by the author—incised meanders between cliffs several hundred feet in height.

Among the superficial deposits are eolian limestones attaining a thickness of 500 feet. Natural salt-pans, both along the coast and inland, are described, and theories given as to their origin. Of human remains such chipped implements as have been found are of no great antiquity. A. P. B.

Konstantinopel und das Westliche Kleinasien. By Karl Baedeker. xxiv and 275 pp., 9 maps, 29 plans, 5 sketches and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 6.)

This volume has recently been added to the long series of Baedeker's guide books. The six chief routes to Constantinople are considered in turn as the